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of that institution. We do not intend to travel outside the United States, I may say in response to the question proposed by my colleague.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. The gentleman is very kind, but California is still a part of the United States. I believe you have no intention of traveling to California, then?

Mr. DANIELS. No. There have been escapees from this institution—17 of these escapees escaped after criminal proceedings had been instituted. These 17 were apprehended by the police after having committed other crimes, including murder, rape, and things of that sort.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I have some questions to ask for information. I would not want my inquiry to be construed as critical. But we have a Government Operations Committee of the House. Would it not be proper for that committee, which is fully staffed, to conduct this investigation?

Mr. FRIEDEL. That was taken up before our committee. The Committee on Education and Labor has jurisdiction over this matter.

Mr. JONAS. It would not then be under the jurisdiction of the Government Operations Committee?

Mr. FRIEDEL. No, and there is no duplication of effort.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I believe the gentleman, who is chairman of the subcommittee, said that none of these funds are going to be used for any other purpose than to investigate and study St. Elizabeths Hospital. Otherwise it would be contrary to the understanding of the Committee on House Administration?

Mr. FRIEDEL. These funds cannot be for any other purpose. This is limited to an investigation of St. Elizabeths.

Mr. DANIELS. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING AND BINDING OF AN EDITION OF SENATE PROCEDURE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 123) to authorize the printing and binding of an edition of "Senate Procedure" and providing the same shall be subject to copyright by the authors, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be printed and bound for the use of the Senate one thousand five hundred copies of a re-

vised edition of Senate Procedure, to be prepared by Charles L. Watkins, Parliamentarian, and Floyd M. Riddick, Assistant Parliamentarian, to be printed under the supervision of the authors and to be distributed to the Members of the Senate.

Sec. 2. That, notwithstanding any provision of the copyright laws and regulations with respect to publications in the public domain, such edition of Senate Procedure shall be subject to copyright by the authors thereof.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF "FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF MANUAL"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 59 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Government Operations twenty-five thousand additional copies of the revised edition of the committee print entitled "Federal Disaster Relief Manual", which was issued by that committee on August 30, 1963.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON "ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 61 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations not to exceed four thousand additional copies of all parts of the hearings held by its Permanent Investigating Subcommittee during the current session on organized crime and illicit traffic in narcotics.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON "NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 58 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That five thousand additional copies of the hearings on Exec-

utive M. Eighty-eighth Congress, first session, "Nuclear Test Ban Treaty", be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "Committee on Foreign Relations" strike out the period and insert a comma and the following: "and one thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POLLUTION IN CONNECTICUT

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 5, the Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power of the House Committee on Government Operations, under the direction of the gentleman from Alabama, Chairman ROBERT E. JONES spent a day examining the water pollution problems of the State of Connecticut.

By flying in helicopters over a good portion of the Nutmeg State, committee members were enabled to comprehend the scope of the problem faced by this industrial State in maintaining a reasonable purity of its water resources.

Accompanying the committee, among other guests, was Bice Clemow, president of the West Hartford News. In that newspaper, on October 10, 1963, appeared an editorial by Mr. Clemow which stated so competently the problem of Connecticut and the sort of approach that so many of our States must make to solve the common problem, that I append it, following my remarks, as a worthy yardstick for future action.

UNBELIEVABLE JOURNEY

We had the rare chance on Saturday to see Connecticut as few ever see it—a carefully planned tour of its waterways by helicopter. It was a sight of kaleidoscopic beauty. Threading up river valleys, at times with the hills looming above us, we saw the State as a vast multithued garden. From that low altitude the fall foliage took on a dimension of vastness, yet each tree stood out. Green patches of winter cover gave contrast. You could see ducks winging into ponds, and children looking up to wave excitedly as five Army helicopters from Fort Bragg whirled overhead.

Strange then how the beauty of the scene was spoiled.

The purpose of the flight—down the Connecticut to the Saybrook light, across the marshlands of Middlesex to the mouth of the Thames and then up the Quinebaug to Danielson, then west for more observation—was to give a congressional committee a chance to check pollution.

They had a hard time believing how such a marvelous resource as our river valleys could have been so mercilessly despoiled. To see it was to agree with them.

Wending up the river from Stratford and branching off up the Naugatuck the discharge of polluted water from cities and from industrial plants was painfully evident from

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the air. As, indeed, had been the stench from a plant in Rocky Hill which literally smelled to the high heavens, 700 feet up, as it dumped its textile waste along the riverbank.

The contrast between the lovely wooded land and the polluted rivers which flow through them drew from Alabama Congressman ROBERT JONES, who headed the subcommittee making the inquiry, the observation that we have a big problem in Connecticut. After one sees what Congressman JONES saw, in company with Fifth District Congressman JOHN MONAGAN of Waterbury, this sounds like a political understatement.

The Congressmen we talked to went away feeling that in recovering the beauty and usefulness of its streams, Connecticut is seriously lagging. We could not agree more. There are more than 250 factories polluting streams from one end of the State to the other. Several towns are still dumping raw sewage into rivers, and only a small fraction of the municipal waste in the State is given the secondary treatment necessary to get the water somewhere near its natural state.

The Congressmen heard a good deal of pious testimony that if the Federal Government would just let the States alone they would take care of the problem. This is a position of political defensiveness which is unworthy of us. We should, of course, do first everything we can ourselves and then see what the Federal Government can do to accelerate real purification of our water, State and interstate.

First we must recognize our own lack of political leadership in the area of conservation. The legislature has never acted, and never really been asked to act heroically on this problem. Our budget for engineering, inspection and enforcement of the anti-pollution statutes is pathetic. Cities defy the State orders to build sewage treatment plants. Industries plead inability to lick their own problems without really examining the cost or the method, and the State government is too poorly manned to come to grips with the industrial sewage problem. Even impoverished Vermont and New Hampshire have better incentives for pollution control, public and private. Connecticut has none.

There are things the State should do. It should decide to enforce the law promptly and without favor. This takes more manpower and more political guts. It should offer low interest loans to industry to build treatment plants, provide free engineering service, and get the towns to grant abatement from property taxes on private pollution control installations.

The Federal Government could have some carrots to offer too, beyond the limited funds allocated to the State for picking up 30 percent of the cost of municipal sewage treatment plants. Doling out the present limited dollars is too slow and this may even deter some towns who want to wait for their share of gravy. Federal tax credits and low interest loans to industry might encourage speedy compliance with antipollution laws.

What we need first is a manly acknowledgment of the degree of our transgression upon our rivers. Then we must accept solutions that are imaginative, tapping the resources of private companies, of municipalities, of the State and then the Federal Government.

For we are running out of a pure water supply as we grow larger. We are fouling our limited recreational facilities, public and private. We have to put the rivers back as we found them, or as close to it as humanly possible. We have to give up trying vainly to assess the blame, to give up glossing over where we are, and to accept all honorable means to make speedy repair. With "all deliberate speed" in the rivers, the purification process is still a half-century job.

It was a lovely trip, with a miserable undertone.

USIA FILM DISPARAGES SOUTHERN PEOPLE

(Mr. HUDDLESTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply distressed to inform the House that an agency of the U.S. Government has now joined the ranks of intemperate and uninformed critics of the South and her people. It is difficult enough to take the emotional rantings of sensational journalists, but still more bitter to have to withstand false characterizations by an agency of the Federal Government which is supposed to be the Government of all the people.

I refer to a film of the U.S. Information Agency which has not yet been seen publicly in this country but which was presented at a State Department seminar on foreign policy for several hundred members of the communications media from over the Nation a few days ago. The film, called "Five Cities in June," is described by some of those who saw it as a handsomely produced movie which, except for one sequence, might be worth while. The one sequence which is so distorted concerns the racial problems of the Nation.

According to the film, the War Between the States "was fought and won for Negro equality." As even any amateur historian knows, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who directed the Union's wartime activities, said both before and during the conflict that the purpose of the war was to preserve the Union. The question of equal rights was not at issue, nor was the social mixing of the races in accord with Lincoln's beliefs.

The film goes on to say that, despite the outcome of the War Between the States, some of those States who were on the losing side of the war have tried, since then, to retard the progress of the Negro in his desire for a bigger role in our society.

In addition to this gross distortion of facts of history, as regards the purpose of the Civil War, this USIA film contains other misinformation. It hints that the controversy over the 1954 Brown case decision of the Supreme Court has recently resulted in mob disorder and violence only in the South; the situation at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa last summer is that which is shown on film in connection with this point. Utterly ignored are the demonstrations, riots, and other public disorders which have occurred in almost every major city, and many smaller ones, north of the Mason-Dixon Line, both this year and in previous years.

In other words, the film would have the viewer believe that racial problems are located only in the South and that the recalcitrant southerner is the cause of the problem of the day.

The third peculiar and wholly unacceptable point made by this film of the USIA, scheduled to be shown around

the world, is that the U.S. Government upholds what is termed the most sacred request of free men:

Their most sacred right is for freedom of choice. To bypass all prejudice—to live as they want to live—to worship where they want to worship—and to go where they want to go.

The film should have said, if it wanted to be truly accurate, that the Government recognizes this "sacred right" of freedom of choice for all except those white southerners, and for others who feel similarly, who do not choose to mingle on a social basis with members of the Negro race. For it is quite obvious that, with each passing week, the Federal Government makes more and more attempts to see to it that those who sincerely oppose integration have no freedom of choice as to where they want to live, as to where they want to worship, and as to whom they will associate with.

We have come to a sorry pass indeed when propaganda films designed to promote the United States overseas contain rank historical inaccuracies and hostile criticisms directed against a minority group of American citizens, the white people of the South.

I have protested this disparagement of the people of the South and this distortion of history to the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, but I thought the House should know of this matter also.

UNEXPENDED FOREIGN AID FUNDS
ON JUNE 30, 1963

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include a letter and a table.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1963, I mailed to the membership a recapitulation sheet showing the amount of unexpended foreign aid funds on hand June 30, 1963.

May I say that my statement is completely accurate and reliable in every respect. In fact, in the letter accompanying the sheet, I spared the giveaway people much embarrassment by not pointing out that of the amount on hand, \$515 million was completely unobligated, an additional \$688 million was only technically obligated and, no doubt, an additional \$1 billion of the amount will be deobligated in subsequent years because of the unbelievable looseness in this worldwide, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable giveaway program.

If you are a betting man, put your money on the accuracy of my statement, and you will be a winner.

OCTOBER 1, 1963.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: As chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, I am pleased to provide to you information which I have recently compiled as to the amount of unliquidated funds to the credit of the foreign aid agency at the close of business June 30, 1963, and comparative figures on unliquidated funds at the close of other recent fiscal years.

I do not believe it is the intent of the Congress to permit AID to continue pyramiding funds and to fund programs years in advance of actual expenditure. This practice not only confuses the program, but it also has